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DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT
BRACELETS, NECKLACE
MAGNETIC FLUID.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.
ARISING from an impaired, weakened or unhealthy state of the Nervous or Vital System.
The astonishing and unprecedented results which have been achieved by this use and wonderful discovery of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism, has induced the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reach of relief, may become partakers of its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt
Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable Medical discovery of the age. It is a beautiful instance of Art aiding Science to produce the highest beneficial results, and it is believed that no invention has ever been so perfectly and so entirely successful in its results.

It is used with perfect and certain success in all cases of **GENERAL DERILITY**
from whatever causes it may arise, strengthening the weakened system, and invigorating the body. Fits, spasms, Rheumatism, chronic, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Paralysis, Palsy, Indigestion.

DYSPEPSIA.
Tremors, Stiffness of Joints, Puffiness of the Heart, Angina, Nephritis, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Spasms, and all NERVOUS DISEASES

arise from one simple cause—
A Derangement of the Nervous System.

No drug, or can have any effect on them, except to increase the disease, and weaken the system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease, and the patient is restored to health and vigor solely by the use of application of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT.

The peculiar and great benefit of Christie's Galvanic Belt, is that it cures the disease by its own power, instead of the usual mode of drugging and physic, and patient is restored to health and vigor solely by the use of application of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT.

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
A power possessed by no other remedial agent except GALVANISM.

Since their introduction into the United States, more than **30,000 PERSONS**, including children, and ladies of all classes, have been recipients of their benefits.

To illustrate its use—suppose the case of a person afflicted with that base of civilization—DYSPEPSIA. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which by their action on the nerves and stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with increased suffering, after the action thus excited has ceased.

Now, compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic, and apply the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the immense perspiration will set on, and a profuse circulation through the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO REHABILITATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

During the past three years these remarkable cures have never failed, when used according to the **FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS** which accompany them. It is absolutely impossible that they can do the slightest injury, and no inconvenience whatever attends their use, and they may be worn by the most delicate with the most perfect ease and safety. In fact, the sensation attending their use is highly pleasurable.

PRICES.
The Galvanic Belt, \$3 00 each.
The Galvanic Necklaces, \$2 00 each.
The Galvanic Bracelets, \$2 00 a pair.
The Magnetic Fluid, \$1 00 a bottle.
Carriage—Beware of cheap imitations. All business communications should be addressed to
A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., 12 Broadway, N. York.
For Sale in Frankfort, Ky., by
JAN. 27, 1849—551—2nd12th

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.
L. M. LINDSEY has in store, just received,
100 bags Rio Coffee;
50 barrels Plantation Molasses;
50 barrels "Pike" Syrup;
50 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio);
1 pipe Pure Brandy;
1 pipe Dark Brandy, and with liquors, and
2 barrels Common Brandy;
2 barrels "Native" Wine;
50 barrels Rectified Whisky;
20 barrels Copper Whisky;
200 boxes Star Candles;
100 boxes Mould Candles;
3 tierces Rice;
60 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted qualities);
20 boxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes);
100 kegs Nails.

With many other articles not mentioned. For sale at
Sept. 4, 1849.

P. HARKINS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** on Main street, in the shop formerly occupied by Wm. Matthews, Wm. Bridges, and more recently by G. W. Cook. He has secured the most experienced and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Gowns will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.
Frankfort, October 23, 1849—1917

CHESSE—Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store and for sale by
GRAY & GEORGE.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
House and Sign Painter, Glazier and Glazier,
NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

IMITATION OF Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Window Shade, Brooming, and Ceiling and Wall Papering, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and Composition Colors, and every style of interior decoration.

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.
Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal terms.
Frankfort, October 3, 1849—304

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR EPILEPTIC FITS, OR FALLING DISEASE, CONVULSIONS, SPASMS, &c.

It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying, that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has had a fair trial, has effected a permanent cure.

Col. Desloer, of Yonkers, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than nine years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health (after every other means failed) by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mr. J. Bradley, of Dover, Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, states that he has been much benefited by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

Charles G. Mayberry, Esq., formerly Post Master at Lime Mills, Crawford Co., Pa., now living in Erie Co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been severely afflicted with Fits, and he is now happy to state that by the persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few months, has restored him to sound health, being entirely free from Fits, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

FIT'S OF 27 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits 27 years and 6 months. After traveling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physicians, and expending for Medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
Mr. Wm. Secore's Letter to Doctors Evans and Hart.—I have spent over three thousand dollars for Medicine and Medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe, which I did, but visited England, I consulted the most eminent Physicians there in respect to his case. They examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without receiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and positively incurable. Accordingly, I left England, and traveled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November, 1847, with my son in my arms, as he was so weak when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years' standing, and can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract, my son was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect of long life, and health and vigor. He is now 26 years of age, and 27 years and 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but he is now enjoying good health.

New, gentlemen, faith without works I don't believe in. To say that I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and to say that you have cured my son is another, and no doubt but that you will think this another, and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you, but please to direct me as to the amount of interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM SECORE.

TESTIMONY UPON TESTIMONY.
In reference to the above miraculous cures of this truly wonderful Medicine, read the following letter from Doctor W. L. Moore, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent Physicians in that State.

Brother, laborer in the cause of Humanity:
Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your Vegetable Extract, in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I have cured, and the fourth is now recovering. It is rapidly improving and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending great Medicines, but I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, W. L. MOORE, M. D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES.
Have been received in the past year, in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Doctor Hart's Vegetable Extract, prepared by S. Hart, M. D., New York.

THOMAS & MILES, Agents,
147, Main, between 3d and 4th streets—160, Main, between 4th and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Retail Agents for the South and West, for the sale of DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for the cure of Epilepsy, to whom all communications in reference to Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post paid.

FOR SALE AT THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, Frankfort, of which are the sole Agents for Frankfort.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
HENRY GILNER
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate *Redding Horses, Buggies and Bikes, on the most reasonable terms.*

He has lately purchased a *fine new six passenger Coach*, and will have it at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.

Horses galled, cracked, nicks, &c., on very moderate terms.

Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1849—676-1

Morton & Griswold,
Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LAW, Medical, Historical, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper Cutters, Engravers, and all the various articles of Stationery, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.
April 1, 1849—621-1

20 BARRELS, Old Rectified Whiskey, in store and for sale by
B. F. JOHNSON.
(Jan. 1, 1849.)

Weisiger House.
Frankfort, Kentucky,
BY THOS. S. THEOBALD.
Frankfort, April 1, 1849—860-1

HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.
TODD & CRITTENDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
FRANKFORT, KY.
January 25, 1848

John C. Herndon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and arrears of pay.
April 1, 1849—399-1

B. F. JOHNSON.
HAVING taken the Grocery Store of his father, the late B. B. Johnson, will keep constantly on hand a supply of choice **FAMILY GROCERIES**, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.
Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1849—399-1

Fine Cigars.
PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payaso, Star Principe, Habano, Colorado, Regalia, Grandero's Regalia, El Leon, Rio Cro, Prussel Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine.

PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849—887-1

CANDLES—26 boxes Mould Candles, 4 do Star do, 4 do 4 Star do.
In store and for sale by
B. F. JOHNSON.
April 25,

Kentucky Reports.

A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, if immediate application be made at
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

CORK LEGS.

J. FLEAGER still continues to manufacture his **ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**, on an improved principle heretofore unknown, and admitted by the most scientific judges to be far superior in all respects to any leg now in use. He warrants his work to be equal in strength, lightness and service, to any manufactured in this country.

Residence at the BOWLE HOUSE, Louisville, Ky. Communications, post paid, punctually attended to. We are now opening our new and improved style of Cork Legs, at the University of Louisville, Ky.

I am also prepared to manufacture **HANDS** in my improved style.
Terms made known on application, or by letter.
J. FLEAGER.
Louisville, October 19, 1849—431 west-111

Cranberries.

2 BBLs. very fine, just received and for sale by
OCT. 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY AND VARIETY GOODS.

HAVING moved into our new store, No. 130, Main street, under the Commercial Bank, consisting in part as follows:
Gold and Silver Watches;
Spectacle Glasses, Accordeons, Pistols, Razors, Knives and Scissors;
Fine French and Yankee Brass Clocks;
And a variety of other Goods.

A general assortment of Watchmakers' Tools and Materials, &c., &c., of our own manufacture, and all which we will sell at as low prices as any house in the country. We are also prepared to repair and clean all watches.
Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849—51, \$3 (the Gazette).

S. P. HALL, Cincinnati, O.
Late Henry county, Ky.

HALL & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents Kentucky River Packet Line, Columbia River, adjoining the Patent Cheating Tobacco, Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine.

Sale of Produce and Merchandise, and Forwarding Merchandise with dispatch, and at low rates.
Cincinnati, 1849—299-913
Lexington Observer and Weekly Atlas, copy to the amount of \$3 each, and charge Hall & Co.

NEW Cabinet Waterroom and Manufactory.

J. D. RAKE
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now located in the new shop, on Main Street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Macurdy, where he will be glad to see his old customers, and others who may want Cabinet Work. Connected with his shop he has opened a *Furniture Warehouse*, and intends to keep a good stock of furniture on hand, to which he respectfully invites the attention of all wishing to purchase.

COFFINS
made to order at all times—night or day—promptly. He has a neat *Hearse*, with which he will attend calls, at any time, night or day, in the city or country.
June 26, 1849—8-2-1

Fine Tobacco.

FERGUSON'S Extra fine *Buena Vista* Chewing Tobacco; Goodwin's fine cut *Patent* Chewing Tobacco; Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine, at
PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849—887-1

V. & J. A. Monroe,

Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Kentucky.
WILL practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Henry, Anderson and Shelby, and in all the Courts in Frankfort.

Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Keon's Book Bindery.

JOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, will take the acknowledgment of deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or used in those States.
Dec. 14, 1847—72-1

VERMONT AND ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
and lowest prices. May always be had on short notice, and lowest prices. May always be had on short notice, and lowest prices. May always be had on short notice, and lowest prices.

My shop on Main Street, opposite the Shields House.
Frankfort, Aug. 28—184-1 W. M. STROBRIDGE.

DOCTOR W. T. PRICE,

WILL visit his unqualified attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, one door below James Barnes' Grocery Store.
June 1, 1848—4-1

DR. BEN. MONROE,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, and will be called upon by day or night, and to merit a portion of their patronage.
Office on St. Clair street.
Nov. 7, 1848.

Lysander Hord,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts of Appeals, Federal Circuit, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is in the Court House, near the bridge, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, April 1, 1849—399-1

Major & Richmond,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and arrears of pay.
April 1, 1849—399-1

Book Binding.

A. KERNON informs his friends and former customers, that he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery at the old stand, over Hart's Law Office. He has been engaged in the business for many years, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Bindery at the old stand, over Hart's Law Office.
Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773-1

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son **ANDREW MONROE**. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties. Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care.
April 1, 1844—599-1

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1849.
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.
Mr. BROWN gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote taken yesterday adopting the resolution, offered by the gentleman from Simpson, (Mr. Clarke).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
The convention then resumed the consideration of the whole reported by the committee on the legislative department.

Mr. TRIPLETT. The convention adjourned last night after a few remarks by the gentleman from Simpson, (Mr. W. K. Clarke), who attracted much attention, and for a moment alarmed me. I thought I had allowed a provision to pass without my usual watchfulness, that could be the construction which the gentleman gave it. I had done that which I did not intend to do. The purpose of the gentleman's remarks was to show that the free white inhabitants would not be enumerated unless they had been born in Kentucky, and had also resided in the town or county two years. On reading it over, I thought there might be something in it. But on further consideration, I was satisfied it will not bear the construction which was put upon it, and that it should not be altered, provided the principle is right. Our present constitution provides that,

"In all elections for representatives, every free male citizen (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted) who, at the time being, hath attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the state two years, or the county or town in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector; but no person shall be entitled to vote, except in the county in which he may actually reside at the time of the election, except as herein otherwise provided."

The provision now proposed makes all who have resided in the county, town or city, one year preceding the census or enumeration of the people, (aliens not naturalized excepted), the basis of representation.

It is best always in writing out an instrument which is to last for ages, as I hope this constitution will, to use language which is a construction has been given, with which we are familiar, provided it corresponds to the course we wish to pursue. The old constitution says "every free male." The word free is surplusage, because whites are free of course. The language is precisely that which is used in the resolution which has been adopted, and the construction of the words relating to a residence of one year in the town, county, or city, preceding the election. If not born in the state, but having resided one year in the county, town, or city, you are a citizen. I would prefer that the resolution should be so altered as to agree, word for word, with the old constitution, and also adopt the resolution, that where the party has resided in the state two years, he shall be enumerated, although he has not resided in the county or town one year.

When in order, I will move to strike out all of that part of the sixth section of the present Constitution which reads, "every free male citizen," and insert in lieu of it, "every male citizen." It will save the difficulty into which we have sometimes fallen in the old constitution—the difficulty of construction. That is a thing on which I wish to keep my eye fixed, to leave as little as possible to judicial construction. The principle of the old constitution is, that as the house will see.

"At the first session of the general assembly after the adoption of this constitution, and every eighth year thereafter, the general assembly shall cause an enumeration to be made of the representative population of this commonwealth, and shall by law fix the basis of representation, and the number of representatives, which shall be divided among the different counties, cities and towns, in the following ratio: Each county, city, or town, having two-thirds of such ratio shall be entitled to one representative; each county, city, or town, having the full ratio and two-thirds shall be entitled to two representatives; and each county, city, or town, shall have less than two-thirds of the ratio, it shall be added to the next adjoining county having the smallest representative population; and if, when thus added, the two counties shall have the full ratio and two-thirds over, they shall together, be entitled to three representatives."

Some advantage is gained here by the clearness of expression, leaving little to construction. Another matter in which it differs is, it authorizes the legislature to vary from seventy-five to one hundred representatives. I am opposed to that, and I believe the convention will not pass it. Who has introduced the bill for party purposes, they can do it to some extent, as they formerly rolled resolutions from one part of the state to the other. It is better to have it fixed in the constitution. Who has a better right to say how many representatives Kentucky shall have than this convention?

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. The remarks I made last evening, were more immediately directed to the amendment offered to the section under consideration, and a little reflection and examination of that amendment, have not changed my own opinion of the proper construction and reading of it, nor do I rise to extend any philological discussion on the article. But I suggest to my friend to take that article and read it. I think it proposes to enumerate all persons who pay taxes, though not entitled to vote; that you propose to make population the basis of representation; that you intend to enumerate all citizens of the United States, who are inhabitants living within this country. Do I understand the advocates of the amendment? I will put the case. A citizen removes from Indiana into Kentucky with his property, or from Tennessee, or Virginia, being a native born citizen of the United States, and will not be entitled to vote for two years. But do you not intend to have him enumerated? Your resolution does not reach him, according to my construction.

Mr. TRIPLETT. It is perfectly apparent that if a family moves across the Ohio the day before the election, they should not be enumerated, and it was to prevent frauds that a residence of one year was required. One of the causes of complaint against the river counties and cities, is that with great ease they could import voters when voters were the basis of representation. Unless you require a residence of some time within a city, county, or town, you do not get clear of that fraud. On the contrary, you leave it wider than before, because if they could move voters across the Ohio, now they can remove families, and by enumeration would increase the representation from that city or county. Therefore, it was proper that residence of some time should be required. How long a residence? The probability is, that if they live in a county for one year, they will feel an interest in the state, and should be added to the population. It is only those whose interests are identified with Kentucky that Kentucky should represent. We ought not to represent those who have no Kentucky feelings or interests. I am willing that those who have resided in the state two years should be added, although they have not resided in the city or county one year, and thus place

them on the same footing that voters formerly occupied.

Mr. HARDIN. The constitution now requires that a man should have lived two years in the state and one year in the county, immediately preceding the election. If he has resided in the state two years, he may vote, although he has not resided in the county one year. The present provision of the report requires all that the present constitution requires, in the eighth section, with this addition, that they must have resided in the precinct, town, or county, sixty days; and further, that each voter must vote in the precinct in which he lives; because, before that time he might vote in different precincts. I know a man who once voted in three precincts in one day. This is a wise provision, that they shall vote only in the precinct where they live, and shall have lived in that precinct sixty days before the election. I recollect there was a whip out at the furnace in Bullitt county, who went over into Hardin and Grayson, and hired a number of wood-choppers ten days before an election. That is what they call in the state of New York "pipe laying." It was to prevent that, that a residence of sixty days was required. This provision requires that the qualifications of the enumerated shall come up to those required in the eighth section, that they shall be citizens of the United States, residents of the state two years, and of the county sixty days. Whatever would qualify a man to vote, would qualify him to be enumerated.

Mr. PRESTON. I offer the following substitute for the amendment of the senior gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin). Strike out the words, "qualified voters," and insert, "free white inhabitants."

I have heard this subject discussed with a great deal of ability, and with much thought, and I have seen how it has been handled, differing from my colleagues many times. I went for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Simpson, and am prepared to maintain it, and not only to maintain it, but to proceed a step beyond it. I listened with no little pleasure, to the senior gentleman from Nelson, when he proposed and advocated his amendment, and when he invoked the authority of the federal government, cited the practice of our sister states, and proposed that a different basis of representation should be introduced into the commonwealth of Kentucky. Now, the right of suffrage is one thing, and the basis of representation another.

For instance, under the federal constitution three-fifths of the negroes in Kentucky are represented. They enter into the basis of representation, and fall within the enumeration, but they constitute no part of the voting population. And so far as I understand, those states of the union that have adopted white inhabitants—in the case of the women and children—as the basis of enumeration, not one has deemed it necessary to place the same guards around it that they do around the right of suffrage; but simply state that the white inhabitants are to be enumerated.

Thus the federal constitution operates, and you enumerate every alien in this state in order to send our representatives to congress. The reason that enumeration was not necessary to be made by the gentleman yesterday; that is, the alien pays taxes, as well as the women and children, and that motive has induced most of the states of the union—fourteen, as I find from examination—not to make the qualified voters the basis of enumeration, but the free inhabitants of the state. I would direct your attention to the list of states, and mention, in order to be brief, that there are three bases of enumeration, in the states of the union. First, qualified voters; second, inhabitants—in some, free white inhabitants; and in the third, it is arbitrary, thus:

Some states, as Indiana, Tennessee, New Jersey, Maine, and Kentucky, require an enumeration to be made of qualified voters; making six states of the union. But Iowa, Texas, and Missouri require the white inhabitants to be enumerated. Michigan requires the whole population to be enumerated, the negroes excepted. Ohio, and our sister states, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, require the free white inhabitants to be enumerated, with no restrictions, such as the gentleman desires to be thrown around them. Pennsylvania requires those who pay taxes to constitute the basis. New York makes it broad, and says, "all the inhabitants of this state, including the Indians, except the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mingo, shall be enumerated." Rhode Island the same—Massachusetts, "inhabitants," and some arbitrary provisions. Taxation is the basis in North Carolina. The state of Georgia adopts the federal plan of enumerating three-fifths of the negroes, Virginia

ted by legislative enactments—may be, guard this mode of representation, represent fairly that power, and constitute it the basis of representation, and when you have done that, you have added to the true principle upon which representation should be based. Any departure from it is a departure from the true philosophy of our system of government.

Mr. HARDIN. A great part of the argument of the gentleman from Henderson and the gentleman from Louisville consists in the supposed difficulties of ascertaining the number of qualified voters on the part of the individual who takes the census. Are not the gentlemen aware, that as the law now stands, he is required to take the number of qualified voters? Any man who chooses to see spirits, can see them. Gentlemen can conjure up difficulties where they exist. The assessor or commissioner is now not only required to ascertain who are entitled to vote and who are not, but he is also required to ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years; and the United States marshal is required to ascertain the number of individuals between the ages of ten and fifteen, and so on to one hundred. I understand the force of the gentleman's argument very well. You are, say he, only to take those who are inhabitants of a county or a city. That is the very thing I want to guard against. I want the population which is to be the basis of representation, to have precisely the same qualifications that voters have in regard to naturalization, and not swell your representation by taking in persons who are not citizens. It is upon this point that we are at issue. The gentleman assigns one set of reasons and I another. He says it is impossible to take into the enumeration women and children under the age of twenty-one years. I say there is no difficulty whatever in doing so.

My friend who was last up, says it should be confined to the voting population because they are the only persons who have the power to act in relation to the measures of government. Well, sir, I take the whole population. Suppose the whole population in a county is sufficient to entitle it to a representative in the house, and the voting population is not sufficient. Take the county of Larue, she has about two thirds of the ratio for a representative. And in the course of two years, if the river counties should increase as they have done, and the interior stock raising counties should not increase in the same proportion, Larue will fall below two thirds; but if you take in the women and children, Larue will be entitled to a representative. Take Hardin county, and at the end of two years, she will hardly have enough for one representative and two thirds over; but if you take in women and children, she will have a number amply sufficient for two without any controversy. The voters in Hardin county are 2,367, the children between five and sixteen years of age are 3,308—a difference of about 1000. The gentleman can see exactly what I am driving at. It is that the interior counties will be cut off from their due share of representation, if you take the voting population as the basis of representation; whereas they will be entitled to their proper share if you include women and children; and as to the difficulty of enumerating them, there is none whatever.

As to the argument of the gentleman from Henderson. He says there is a constant crowd of population pouring into the cities. I know there is; but there is a larger proportion of men than of women and children. Why is it so? Because men go there for business purposes. Examine the commissioners' books all over the United States, and you will find that the ratio going to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and you will see that the numbers of the two classes of population, male and female, in city and country, approximate much nearer between the ages of twenty and forty, than at any other age. Take any age below twenty and above forty, and you will find a wide difference in the population. What does this prove? It proves that there is less difference between the voters and the whole population in the towns and cities than there is in the country.

The gentleman from Bourbon advanced, I presume without much reflection, a proposition which I hope he will retract. That women and children have no right to petition. That the very class of population that are entitled to the right of petition.

Mr. DAVIS. I did not intend to assert that they have no right to that.

Mr. HARDIN. That is what I supposed. I know my friend from Louisville, wants to get in men, women, and children, who are not citizens, and if his amendment should be adopted, he will get in hundreds and thousands who are not citizens; who are not Americans, and who may, perhaps, not have been in the country fifty days. I want to exclude them, unless they have been here two years. The gentleman says we should protect the foreign population. Well, sir, I shall vote in petition. I shall vote that the naturalized aliens be the basis of representation.

Mr. MITCHELL. It seems to me, the whole scope of the gentleman's argument goes to show that what has been presented here as the basis of representation, is not in fact, such a basis. The principle, if there be any principle, that is embodied in this resolution, is designed not to fix what I regard as the basis of representation, but to establish the means of distributing political power throughout the state. It amounts to nothing more than that, a means for the distribution of political power throughout the state; and we shall be at length compelled, in establishing representative responsibility, to fall back upon the true basis of representation, which is political numbers. In the federal constitution, population is assumed, for what purpose? Not as I conceive, to fix the basis of representation; but to give to each state the measure of its political power. I apprehend that federal numbers assigns, by our national compact, the measure of its political power, and that the state itself afterwards fixes the basis of representation. This results from compromise and necessity in some of the states where the right of suffrage is restricted, in others it is more extended; hence the necessity for adopting the plan which is laid down in the federal constitution; which amounts to nothing more than a distribution of political power among the states, and the state afterwards fixes her basis of representation when she determines the extent of her elective franchise. The very term basis, itself, implies that something must rest upon it. When therefore, you say that the whole population is the basis of representation, and yet that that representation covers only a part of the basis, that is a portion of the basis on which nothing rests. In adopting the resolution which has been adopted here, and engrafting the amendment now proposed to be engrafted on the section under consideration, we depart from the principle which has heretofore governed us in our apportionment of political power among the different sections of the state and adopt a new mode. But when we carry out the principle of representation, we are compelled to fall back upon the old principle. Whose voice does the representative bring into the council chamber? It is not the voice of the whole population. It is the voice of those who created the representative.

Representation must be as large as its basis. I cannot consent to an amendment, without supposing some principal who has vested power in the agent; I cannot conceive of a principal outside of those who have created—if you please, this agency. It is true, sir, that there are other interests in the country, besides those which reside in the political numbers, who wield the power of the country; but those other interests are so intimately associated with the interests of those who wield the political power, that while subserving the one they subserve the other, also. The voting population of the country is the quasi guardian of all other interests in the country which are not represented. By adopting the principle contained in the resolution, and by engrafting the amendment now proposed, you create an irrepressible mediate representation. Inasmuch as there is no voice represented, but that of the voting population, the voting population must represent the other interests. If this be true, then, those who have the largest amount of this sort of representation, and with them should have the largest votes. If the husband represent the interests of his wife and children, the husband ought to have, at the

polls, a more potential voice than the man who has none of these interests connected with him. If on the other hand it is right that every free man who is entitled to vote should have an equal voice, then, sir, there is none of this mediate representation which this new basis would seem to contemplate. I take it, sir, that this is nothing more than a provision for the distribution of political power—it is a basis of representation. I was opposed to the resolution, and I am also opposed to this amendment.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. President: The amendment just offered by my friend from the city of Louisville, (Mr. Preston), involves an interesting and an exceedingly important principle—no less sir, than the true basis of a free representative government. I have given that basis no vote since I have occupied a seat upon this floor, that has not had for its object the promotion of the interest, the welfare, and happiness of the greatest possible number of my fellow-citizens. The maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number," has never been lost sight of in any vote I have given—any speech I have made, or in any act I have performed.

I have been voting for, and uncompromisingly advocating, for the last five or six years, the extension of equal, political, and representative rights and privileges to all the citizens of every portion of the state, regardless of partisan or local considerations; permitting my love of equality and my devotion to principle alone to govern my action. And then the convention on yesterday determined, by an overwhelming majority, to regard nothing but numbers in the distribution of political representative rights. I supposed that the same high and elevated considerations were influencing every other delegate upon this floor.

The resolution of the delegate from Simpson, (Mr. Clark), which this convention adopted yesterday, meaning almost without exception, the voice, asserts that the free white inhabitants of the state shall constitute the basis of representation in both branches of the legislature. The amendment now pending reiterates the same great principle, and nothing more or less. We yesterday declared, in the most solemn manner—in our determined and unflinching majority, that this should be the basis. This morning we are about to reverse the decision of yesterday, and declare that representation shall be founded upon the number of qualified voters, and not the number of free inhabitants in the state.

The resolution was presented yesterday, and its inherent merits were so manifest to all, that for us to fail to vote in its support, that the pillars of gentlemen during the past night, suggested I suppose, a different policy; and we find this morning the friends of the measure yesterday, most boisterous in its denunciation. It is not for me to say, why this change? Gentlemen have sufficient reasons, I doubt not. I trust, however, that a man's suggestion, that a man may have been referred to by them, and that a mathematical demonstration, that certain localities were to be shorn of a portion of their political privileges, may have had a tendency to overcome their preconceived predilections for the intrinsic merits of the proposition, will not be unkindly received. Sir, when an attempt was made recently to deprive the counties bordering on the Ohio river of their just rights in the administration of the government of Kentucky hereafter, I did not stop to enquire what effect the injustice attempted would have upon my particular locality; only looked at the great principle of equal representation which was about to be violated, and I determined, at every hazard, to do all I could to prevent its consummation. We succeeded—and now, let us adopt what basis we may, there are no invidious distinctions to be drawn between the rights of the citizen living upon the green banks of the beautiful Ohio, and the citizen of the interior. This is all as it should be. But sir, I desire to regard other things in the legislation of the state upon the basis of representation. The widows, orphans, mothers, and children of this commonwealth, in my estimation, have equal claims upon our attention. Where ever a woman or child is found, protection is required. The truth is, the children of Kentucky have a greater interest in the legislation of the state than we do, and what the legislature may do, that ourselves. The subject of education has occupied much of the attention of our legislature for many years past, and no subject is more worthy the attention of this convention, or will have higher claims upon those who are destined to fill our legislative halls under the new constitution. Mothers and children are peculiarly interested in the legislation of the state upon the subject of education. Yet sir, if qualified voters are to be the established basis of representation, the wishes and interests of mothers and children are not to be consulted in this matter. I do not desire that minors or women shall exercise the right of suffrage. The first has not the maturity of judgment to be qualified for a juror, and the second to be qualified for being thrown into the political arena. What I desire, is, that they shall be represented by some one who feels an interest for them. Why sir, if there was not a qualified voter in the counties I represent, I should still feel the responsibility resting upon me here, or in the legislative councils of the state, to provide for the education of the children of those counties. I represent upon this floor two thousand seven hundred and forty six children, between the ages of five and sixteen. Shall I be told that these children have no interests in the government? No one will do it sir. Yet in the apportionment of representation under the present constitution, they have no more weight than the children of the hostile horde of logs. I do not think that this is as it should be.

But my friend from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon), says that when the proposition to apportion representation according to the resolution of the gentleman from Simpson, that is to say, when the proposition to apportion representation agreeably to the number of inhabitants in each county, including women and children, was put upon the floor, it was passed for the purpose of restricting the rights of the cities—particularly the city of Louisville—but that it has now been ascertained, that so far from injuring Louisville, that she will get an additional representative, and that he does not suppose that gentlemen wish to give any more political power to the cities already has. Now sir, I must confess that I was greatly surprised indeed, when the gentleman resorted to such an argument. He has been the bold, fearless champion of the rights of Louisville, in all that has been done to affect her, in any wise, since she have been here; and I now venture to say that if he were directly asked if he voted for the resolution because it was so injurious to Louisville, he would not own it—indeed I know that he did not—that he could not have been influenced by any such considerations, of equal rights to all, in which he indulged a day or two since. No sir, no. But then there are perhaps gentlemen upon this floor who were induced to vote upon this measure, and who the gentleman may think will reverse their steps whenever it is ascertained that Louisville is to be benefited by their course. How far the remarks alluded to were intended or expected to influence such gentlemen, the author of them is better aware than myself. I have not been able though to increase the strength of Louisville by the establishment of the basis proposed. I do not believe that it will be increased.

That the mountains are to be benefited by it, however, no one doubts. For sir, let the residue of the state outstrip us as far as may be in every other sort of prosperity, thank God we stand unequalled in the number, the beauty, and the grand opportunities afforded, the intelligence of our children.

If the proposition under discussion should be carried, the county of Knox will not only have the full ratio entitling her to a separate representative, but a large overplus. The same advantage will accrue to Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, and Floyd, and perhaps Clay. And the increase of the population of the mountain counties increases much faster for the next ten years, as it has for the last ten, over the counties of the interior, every mountain county will have a separate member upon the floor of the house of representatives. And when such shall be the case, does any gentleman suppose that because the mountain counties have the largest votes, that the rising generation in his hands, particularly, that he will occupy a less interesting, important,

or responsible position, than if he were representing qualified voters alone? But sir, I will state my remarks no farther, simply suggesting that when the rights of the city of Louisville were pending in this hall gentlemen were appealed to—their sense of justice invoked—and equal rights have been extended to her. I now ask for equal rights for a great city—already the proud metropolis of a great state—I ask sir, through for justice to be done the women and children of our beloved, glorious old commonwealth. I admit that some portions of the state will be deprived of the privileges they now enjoy. But gentlemen ought to be and will be consoled by the reflection that all they have lost, the women and children, the pride and glory of our common country, have gained.

Mr. TUTTALL. I understand that the principle contained in the resolution of the gentleman from Simpson, is now proposed to be engrafted in the Constitution. Whilst I would not vote with my friend from Hardin (Mr. Brown), for a re-consideration of the vote, by which that resolution was adopted, I nevertheless cannot vote for the incorporation of an abstract proposition in the constitution. It is strange to me that gentlemen, who are so much in convention who have been, on all other subjects, so vigilant, so watchful, so careful, to guard their interests, are now for the incorporation of a principle in the constitution that will pull down one of the bulwarks by which their property is protected. I will not stop here to assign the reasons, but by an overwhelming majority, they thought they ought to suggest themselves to every delegate. We have heard a great deal about the river counties, by which the interior of the state is belted. With what sort of population are those counties and the cities that are to grow up within them, to be filled? With a population, sir, who are not entitled to your law property. And you are doing nothing but a representation on the population of the state. The negro population is to be totally excluded in the enumeration.

I declared originally that I was willing to violate one of the cardinal doctrines of republican government, in order to restrict the cities; and I shall not go now for giving the greater power under the enumeration proposed, than they would otherwise have. I understand that the adult voting population is the proper basis of representation in this country. They, and none other, have the right to exercise political functions. No other class of the population is clothed with political power. The women and children of the country have no political powers—have no power to control the measures of government. They ought not therefore, to enter into the enumeration, in order to form a basis for representation. I shall vote against this proposition, believing it is wrong in principle.

Mr. BROWN. The question is not whether women and children should be taken into the enumeration; it is whether the voting population of the country shall be the basis of representation. I conceive their interests will be as well represented upon one basis as the other. The question is not whether we shall permit them to vote, but whether we shall cast their votes. They are not allowed to do this. If they were I would be in favor of including them in the basis of representation. The senior gentleman from Nelson has taken occasion to refer to my county and to present the fact, that it has a larger proportion of children than other counties. I am not at all surprised at that. But I shall allow that to be true, and I am glad if he is so. I have been counting the number of children in my county here. For more than half a century, the voting population has constituted the basis of representation; and there has been no dissatisfaction expressed on the part of the people—they have not demanded a change in this respect. But I have seen a disposition on the part of the cities, to demand the public demands, in reference to reforms in the government of Kentucky. I have occasionally had the honor to represent my county, and as a public man, I have always been prepared to meet my responsibility. The gentleman need not give himself any uneasiness on my account. I do not fear that my county will be deprived of her right of representation. I have no objection. And if I had, I would not permit any consideration of that kind to induce me to depart from an established principle—a principle sanctioned by time and experience.

Mr. McHENRY. I voted yesterday for the resolution of the gentleman from Simpson, though my intention was original, to vote for an abstract proposition whatever; and subsequent reflection has confirmed me in my first determination. I believe that vote was wrong. The people have not complained of the present basis of representation, and I think it better to let the present system remain, than to adopt an abstract proposition, which would be a detriment to some portions of the state, and a benefit to others. I think the gentleman who might create many enemies to the new constitution. I have not arrived at this conclusion, from any calculation by figures, as the gentleman from Knox (Mr. Woodson) has suggested, in regard to the effect it may have upon my county. In fact, I have not been able to see, precisely how it will operate. I have no objection for which I voted was a mere abstract proposition. I do not feel myself bound to vote for its introduction into the constitution, but shall sustain the old basis of representation; that is, according to the number of qualified voters. That is a system that the people understand, and I believe it will be approved of.

Mr. GHOLSON. I do not suppose I shall shed any light upon the subject; indeed I will not attempt it. I want to know the nearest mode of getting a vote upon the question. If I was ever astonished in my life, it was to see the exhibition that has been made here. The proposition that was before the house yesterday, was so simple, and so plain, that I could not but see it. I would not have hesitated to test its practical operation before adoption. I ask now, on my section of country, for I suppose gentlemen are correct when they say it will increase our representation. But if the elder gentleman from Nelson is correct, I am the more confirmed in my opposition to the introduction of this new principle; for if all these frauds can be committed in the cities, when qualified voters constitute the basis of representation, I ask how it would be if we put a new element into that basis? We must then, of course, be swallowed up entirely. How do gentlemen find out that frauds are committed? The proper mode of preventing fraud is, to constitute the voting population the basis of representation. It is true, sir, that the resolution on yesterday, if adopted, would not then have voted to incorporate the principle into the constitution. How can we tell what the result will be? We have not the data before us to enable us to come to a conclusion. Gentlemen say they care not what the result may be, if we have a correct principle to vote upon. I would like to test its practical operation before adoption. I ask now, on my section of country, for I suppose gentlemen are correct when they say it will increase our representation. But if the elder gentleman from Nelson is correct, I am the more confirmed in my opposition to the introduction of this new principle; for if all these frauds can be committed in the cities, when qualified voters constitute the basis of representation, I ask how it would be if we put a new element into that basis? 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I would like to test its practical operation

Mr. HAMILTON, if in order, desired to offer an amendment, reducing the requirement of residence from sixty to thirty days.

Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, Milford Elliott, Selucius Garfield, Ninian E. Gray, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Tho. J. Hood, Mark

Musical Instruments of every description furnished at the lowest Western prices,
Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg.

W. L. CRUTCHER,
Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.
November 23, 1849.—Gm

9,000 **FAT HOGS**, for which Cash will be paid
LAZ. LINDSEY
November 7, 1849.

6 SADDLES fresh Venison, just received and for sale
by GRAY & GEORGE
Nov. 20, 1849.

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